4.13 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
ASSFC	Amalgamated System Sewage Facilities Charge
C&D	Construction and demolition
gpd	Gallons per day
GWP	Glendale Water and Power
LFG	Landfill gas
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCLF	Scholl Canyon Landfill
WRPs	Water Reclamation Plants

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

4.13.1.1 Existing Conditions

Wastewater Collection

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County operate ten water reclamation plants (WRPs) and one ocean discharge facility. The facilities treat approximately 510 million gallons of wastewater per day. The Sanitation Districts currently maintain three industrial wastewater discharge permits for the Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF.) Permit No. W-2762 enables the discharge of landfill gas (LFG) condensate, extracted seep water, and water removed from the radiator filling area to the City's sanitary sewer system. Permit No. W- 3835 enables the discharge of extracted groundwater to the sanitary sewer. Permit No. FIW-1229142 enables the discharge of stormwater from the active disposal area to the sanitary sewer. The Sanitation Districts conduct quarterly monitoring to ensure the discharges meet the conditions specified in the permits (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and AECOM, 2014).

In addition, Glendale Water and Power (GWP) was issued Industrial Waste Water Permit W-4339 that allows the City to discharge liquid condensate from existing LFG recovery operations of up to 4,500 gallons per day (gpd) in summer and 1,500 gpd in winter. The condensate is treated to allow compliance with W-4339 and is disposed of in existing sewer system located at the LFG recovery facility.

It is anticipated that the new facility constructed will be in compliance with conditions mandated in this W-4339 Industrial Waste Permit and the condensate will be disposed of in the existing sewer system.

The City has an agreement with the City of Los Angeles for an Amalgamated System Sewage Facilities Charge (ASSFC) which allows use of the City of Los Angeles wastewater treatment system in return for sewer facilities charges. As part of the agreement, wastewater is transported from the City to the Hyperion Treatment Plant. Fees are adjusted on a yearly basis depending on the anticipated increase of daily discharge (City of Glendale, 2005).

Wastewater Treatment

Sewage from the proposed Project site goes to the Hyperion Treatment Plant, which the City has access to through the Amalgamated Agreement. The Hyperion Treatment Plant has a dry-weather design capacity of 450 million gpd and is currently operating below its design capacity at 362 million gpd. As a result, adequate capacity exists to treat the incremental Project-generated effluent of 135 gpd (360 gpd total) as shown in **Table 49**.

Table 49 Estimated Wastewater Generation

Project Component	Employees	SF	Factor (gpd/sf)	Average Daily Flow (gpd)
Current Project Operations	1	1,500	0.15	225
Proposed Project	6	2,400	0.15	360
Incremental Increase	5	900	0.15	135

Note:
Sewage generation factor based on office land use as contained in the Amalgamated Agreement between City of Glendale and City of Los Angeles (Section 13.40.130 Glendale Municipal Code).

4.13.2 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards

4.13.2.1 Federal

National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System

The City of Glendale participates in the Los Angeles County Stormwater Program, the local enforcing agency of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). NPDES permits are filed with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region. On October 29, 1999, Phase II of NPDES was signed into law. Under this phase of NPDES, areas with 50,000 or more residents, and construction sites one acre or more in size, must file for and obtain an NPDES permit.

4.13.2.2 State

California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act

In September 1989, the California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act (also known as AB 939) was enacted into law. It required each municipality in the state to divert at least 50 percent of its solid waste from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting by 2000. This 50 percent requirement also includes the waste stream that comes exclusively through construction and demolition (C&D) of buildings and homes in the County.

4.13.2.3 Regional

City of Glendale General Plan

Goal PS/F 6: A County with adequate public utilities

- **Policy PS/F 6.1:** Ensure efficient and cost-effective utilities that serve existing and future needs
- **Policy PS/F 6.4:** Protect and enhance utility facilities to maintain the safety, reliability, integrity and security of utility services
- **Policy PS/F 6.5:** Encourage the use of renewable energy sources in utility and telecommunications networks
- **Policy PS/F 6.6:** Encourage the construction of utilities underground, where feasible
- **Policy PS/F 6.8:** Encourage projects that incorporate onsite renewable energy systems
- **Policy PS/F 6.9:** Support the prohibition of public access within, and the limitation in areas adjacent to natural gas storage facilities and oil and gas production and processing facilities to minimize trespass and ensure security
- **Policy PS/F 6.10:** Encourage utility siting to be localized and decentralized to reduce impacts; reduce transmission losses, promote local conservation by connecting users to their systems more directly; and reduce system malfunctions.

4.13.2.4 Local

City of Glendale General Plan Community Facilities Element

Goal: Enhance the current level and quality of community facilities and services and improve the accessibility to them.

- **Policy:** Maintain the high standard of utility services.
- **Policy:** Monitor future needs for the increase in utility services.
- **Policy:** Utilize all relevant, technological advancements to provide for the improved quality and quantity of energy at the lowest possible cost within the constraints of environmental considerations

Greener Glendale Plan

The Greener Glendale Plan for Municipal Operations was adopted by the City in November of 2011. This document addresses conservation efforts within internal government operations and assesses what actions have already been taken to be more sustainable and recommends how it can build on these efforts.

City of Glendale Municipal Code

Chapter 8.58 requires all construction and demolition debris be taken to a "certified mixed debris recycling facility" or a recycler must divert all accepted waste from the landfill. A certified mixed debris recycling facility is a processing facility that is certified as having obtained all applicable federal, State, and local permits and diverts a minimum of 50 percent of all incoming mixed construction and demolition debris. In addition, project applicants must pay a diversion security deposit and prepare a waste reduction and recycling plan.

4.13.3 Methodology and Thresholds of Significance

4.13.3.1 Methodology

Information from the City of Glendale Municipal Code and the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County – Planning Section and AECOM (2014) Draft EIR, was included for the analysis supporting impact conclusions in the following section. Data and conclusions from the analyses were used to determine potential impacts of the proposed Project to and from Project utilities and service systems. These impacts were compared against the Thresholds of Significance set forth below in Section 4.13.3.2 to determine their significance.

4.13.3.2 Thresholds of Significance

As determined in the Biogas Renewable Generation Project Initial Study, the proposed Project would not include the development of water intensive land uses, and on-site water use would be limited to dust control and soil compaction during construction, restroom facilities, and emergency fire protection. In addition, the proposed Project would not require the expansion or construction of wastewater treatment facilities, since there is adequate capacity to treat the incremental Project-generated effluent. Furthermore, neither construction nor operation of the proposed Project would generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure or otherwise impar the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. As there would be no resulting impacts for these topics, only the following checklist question was determined to result in potentially significant impacts and is evaluated in this EIR.

In accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed Project would have a significant impact related to utilities and service systems if it would:

- Require or result on the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of would cause significant environmental effects.

4.13.4 Project Impacts

Threshold: Would the Project require or result on the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of could cause significant environmental effects?

4.13.4.1 Construction

Stormwater flow from the proposed Project area will either be routed to the existing storm drains within the existing Project footprint, the new catch basin, or into temporary energy dissipating structures or silt traps, all of which ultimately drain into the active landfill's permanent drainage system. The power generation facility, water tank graded area, and water/gas pipelines footprint would result in a permanent disturbance of approximately 2.2 acres, which would incrementally increase the amount of impervious surface compared to existing conditions. Increase in stormwater flow associated with the proposed Project is expected to be accommodated within the existing landfill drainage systems. No new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities would be required. Therefore, impacts would less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than Significant Impact

4.13.4.2 Operation

Please see Section 4.13.4.1.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than Significant Impact

4.13.5 Cumulative Impacts

The proposed Project would comply with the waste discharge prohibitions and water quality objectives established by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWCQB) that will be incorporated into the proposed Project as a project design feature. The proposed Project would not require the expansion or construction of wastewater treatment facilities. No new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities would be required. The water demand of the proposed Project is very small and within the City's capacity to supply. The proposed Project involves capturing and combusting LFG to generate electricity and does not include a component with the potential to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact on utilities and service systems. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable utilities and service systems impacts.

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